

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Bulgaria

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1. Organization of Cooperatives
2. Health and Medical Organizations
3. Factories in Varna

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ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVES

Cooperative System in Bulgaria

1. Bulgaria is divided into 12 Economic Sectors, each of which is called a *Túrgovska Baza* (Industry Base). Informant knew the following bases:
 - a. Dupnitsa;
 - b. Plovdiv;
 - c. Sofia;
 - d. Ruse;
 - e. Shumen;
 - f. Burgas;
 - g. Sliven;
 - h. Pazardzhik; and
 - i. Varna.
2. Each base has a local Cooperative Central Directorate with various subordinate sections responsible for agricultural and industrial products.
3. The bases are all subordinate to the Central Cooperative Union in Sofia, which is subordinate to the Council of Ministers. Prior to 1948, the Union was subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture. It is located near the railroad station, close to

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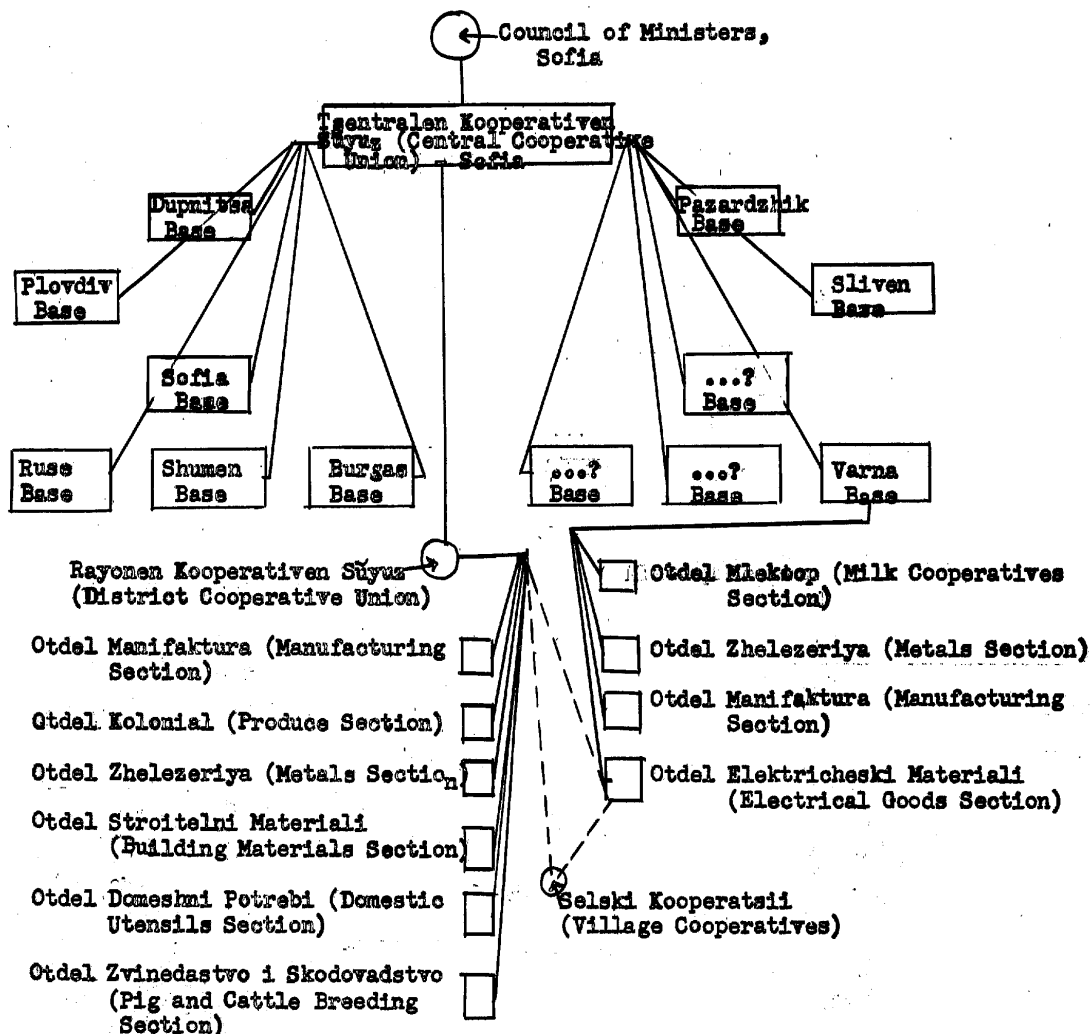
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the "bridge with the two lions" on Vasil Kolarov Street. The Central Cooperative Union issues credit to the various bases, to the regional cooperatives, or directly to the village cooperatives. Petko Takov, a Communist, is the director of the Central Cooperative Union.

4. The following sketch shows the breakdown of the Bulgarian cooperative system:



Directorate of the Varna Cooperative Base

5. The cooperative base at Varna is located in a 2-story building at the intersection of Tsaribrod and Avram Gachev Street. Krustev (fnu) [redacted] is the base director. A total of about 35 persons are employed, with a cadre organization as follows:

- a. One director;
- b. An unspecified number of vice-directors (number equal to the number of sections, "otdeli");

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- c. One chief accountant;
- d. Fifteen accountants; and
- e. An unspecified number of clerks.

6. Subordinate sections (otdeli) of the base are:

- 25X1 a. Turgovska Baza - Otdel Mlekoop (Milk Cooperative Section), located in front of
- 25X1 the railroad station; director Mircho Mikhaylov, Bulgarian, [REDACTED]
- 25X1 b. Turgovska Baza - Otdel Zhelezariya (Metals Section), located on Sofia Street;
- 25X1 director Alberto Kasit [REDACTED]
- c. Turgovska Baza - Otdel Manifaktura (Manufacturing Section), located on
- Gabrovo Street; director Kolapchev (fnu) [REDACTED]
- d. Turgovska Baza - Otdel Elektricheski Materiali (Electric Materials Section),
- located on Sofia Street; director Kasit (see section b above).

Milk Cooperative Section

- 7. The Turgovska Baza - Otdel Mlekoop (Milk Cooperative Section) of Varna is subordinate to the Central Directorate of Cooperatives of the Varna Base. Its personnel is as follows:
 - a. One section chief, who is a vice director of the Central Directorate (Mircho Mikhaylov, see paragraph 6a above);
 - b. A chief accountant; Manolov (fnu) held this position as of mid-October 1952;
 - c. Ten accountants;
 - d. Four depot chiefs;
 - e. Two technical directors; and
 - f. Twenty-five workers.
- 8. The milk cooperative Section receives and manages the products furnished by the following peripheral agents, listed in the order of importance:
 - a. Rayonen Kooperativen Svyuz (Regional Cooperative Union); and
 - b. Selski Kooperatsii (Village Cooperatives).
- 9. Cooperatives in nearby villages send their products directly to the Section, and others send their products to the regional cooperative union which forwards them to the competent Section. For example, the Rayonnen Kooperativen Svyuz of Provadiya collects the milk products and sends them to the Mlekoop Section at Varna.
- 10. The various Sections receive credit from their respective Bases, proportional to the normal capital turnover, with which they may buy the products of the regional and village cooperatives. Management control is carried out periodically.

Regional Cooperative Unions

- 11. Regional cooperative unions are located in all the secondary cities and are identical in structure with the Bases. Regional unions are directly subordinate to the Central Cooperative Union in Sofia.

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12. Each regional cooperative has various subordinate sections for managing the materials produced in its localities. In general, a regional cooperative has the following Sections:
- a. Otdel Manifaktura (clothing, shoes, etc);
 - b. Otdel Kolonial (sugar, rice, flour);
 - c. Otdel Zhelezeriya (iron and metal goods in general);
 - d. Otdel Stroitelni Materiali (construction materials);
 - e. Otdel Domashni Potrebi (domestic utensils); and
 - f. Otdel Zvinedastvo i Skotovadstvo (pig and cattle breeding).
13. The regional union has the following personnel:
- a. A director;
 - b. A section chief for each otdel (section);
 - c. A chief accountant; and
 - d. An unknown number of clerks.
14. Each section has approximately 50 workers.

Sale of Products

15. The Regional Cooperative Union sells directly to private citizens only in the small centers and in the villages. In the cities, sales are made through the following establishments:
- a. Narkoop (People's Cooperatives) or Gradska Kooperativa (City Cooperatives);
 - b. Gradska Turgoviya i Khranen (City Commerce and Foodstuffs) or Khoremag (Restaurants); and
 - c. Narmag (People's Stores).
16. The profits from the sales of each of these establishments is distributed in different ways. The profits of Narkoop and Gradska Kooperativa, which are cooperatives, go to the cooperative; the profits of Gradska Turgoviya i Khranen and Khoremag, which are town units, go to the town; and the profits of Narmag, which are State stores, go to the State.

Suppression of Cooperatives

17. [] the cooperatives will not endure but will be absorbed by the State depots. This would be in line with the nationalization of all phases of economic life according to the model of the Soviet Union. In the villages, for example, the Dürzhavni Zemedelski (State Farms) have sprung up beside the TKZS (Trudovb Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Cooperative Farm) organizations.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

18. Bulgarian citizens receive free medical care both at home and in the hospitals and polyclinics. Medicines are also supplied free of charge for serious and sudden illnesses. In cases involving long periods of treatment, the patient receives free

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assistance by the doctor, but must pay for his own medicines. In 1951, the medicines in most common usage were greatly reduced in price.

Organization of the State Medical-Health System

19. The medical-health system in Bulgaria consists of the Ministry of Public Health and its subordinate organizations which are established similar to the administrative hierarchy. Each okrug (region) has its Otdel Narodno Zdrave pri Okruzhen Narodni Suvet (People's Health Division of the Regional People's Council) which has a network of administrative units and offices; the head of the medical section is the Okruzhen Lekar (regional doctor). Each okoliya (district) has an Okoliyaski Narodni Suvet (District People's Council), of which the medical chief is the Okoliyaski Lekar (district doctor). The health system in the cities and villages is directed by the Gradski Lekar (city doctor) and the Uchastukov Lekar (quarter doctor).
20. In the cities, the organization consists of districts divided into quarters for medical assistance. The inhabitants of each quarter receive free care from their "uchastukov lekar" at home or in the local polyclinic. In small centers away from the cities, medical aid is entrusted to doctors who serve one or more communities. Each district usually has a dispensary for a doctor, a dentist's office, and a maternity home directed by an obstetrician and supervised by the local doctor. The more important localities also have a 4- or 5-bed health home (hospital) with its own small pharmacy. Actually, this free work of the doctors is insufficient to meet the need and is much criticized. A frequent accusation is that the doctors are more indifferent and less conscientious than they would be if they were paid by their clients.

Professional Union of Medical Workers

21. Students in their sixth year of medical school may become members of the Medical Workers Union, in which all doctors, pharmacists, and hospital attendants must enroll. Union members pay monthly fees and receive the following types of personal assistance:
 - a. Protection of professional interests;
 - b. Granting of financial aid and subsidies;
 - c. Free medical assistance to the subscriber and his family in case of illness; and
 - d. Free medicines in addition to those which the doctor, as a citizen, receives from the other parallel and distinct organization which is in charge of social care (sotsialni grizhi).

Salaries of Doctors in Outlying Areas

22. Since the monetary reform, doctors in outlying areas receive a monthly salary of about 650-700 leva, which is paid by the Okoliya Council. If the district has a maternity home, hospital, or infants' home, the doctor receives a cumulative bonus in addition to his regular salary. The bonus for an infants' home is equal to about one-fourth the doctor's salary, and the bonus for a hospital (health home) is equal to about one-half the regular salary.

Distribution of Medicines

23. The medicines produced in the various Bulgarian pharmaceutical factories are centralized and stored in the general depot of Sofia which supplies the various

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okrüg depots. The okrüg depots in their turn supply the pharmacies of the okoliyas and towns. The important medicines and medical supplies are imported from the USSR (sulphamides, penicillin) and Czechoslovakia (medical-surgical instruments).

FACTORIES IN VARNA

The I May Textile Factory

24. The I May Textile Factory is located on the right side of the road to Galata (N 43-10, E 27-57). It consists of a group of six or seven gray-colored buildings two and three stories high. The roofs are the saw-toothed glass type.
25. The factory is subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry. Approximately 1,300 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts per day. Production consists of impermeable cotton goods, canvas, sheeting, etc. All but a small amount of the output is destined for Bulgarian use. Some is exported to the Soviet Union, and part of the production is used by the Bulgarian Armed Forces.
26. The entire complex is enclosed by a wall about two meters high and is guarded by units of the Industrial Militia.

The Metal Factory

27. The Metal Factory consists of a group of five or six factories arranged in the form of a square, with a courtyard in the center. The buildings are 2-story gray constructions and have saw-toothed roofs.
28. Approximately 400 workers are employed. Production consists of iron stoves, plates, and wash basins. The guard unit consists of members of the Industrial Militia.

The Khristo Botev Factory

29. The Khristo Botev Factory is a 3-story building of red brick construction. It is enclosed by a brick wall about four meters high. Approximately 500 workers are employed. The guard unit consists of members of the Industrial Militia.
30. Production consists of cotton thread which is sent to a textile mill in Gabrovo, which was formerly the property of the deceased Susin (fnu), an Italian.

The Vasil Kolarov Factory

31. The Vasil Kolarov Factory is a gray 1-story construction. The factory employs about 400 workers and produces drilling machines, presses, and spare parts for industrial machinery.

The Gebedzhe Glass Factory

32. The Gebedzhe Glass Factory in Varna employs approximately 2,000 workers.

Sketch of Industrial Installations in the Varna Area

33. The sketch of Varna below shows the following installations:
 1. Korbso Shipyards (formerly Koralovag).
 2. Koralovag Shipyard under construction.
 3. Hydroelectric plant.
 4. Military airport.
 5. Civilian airport.

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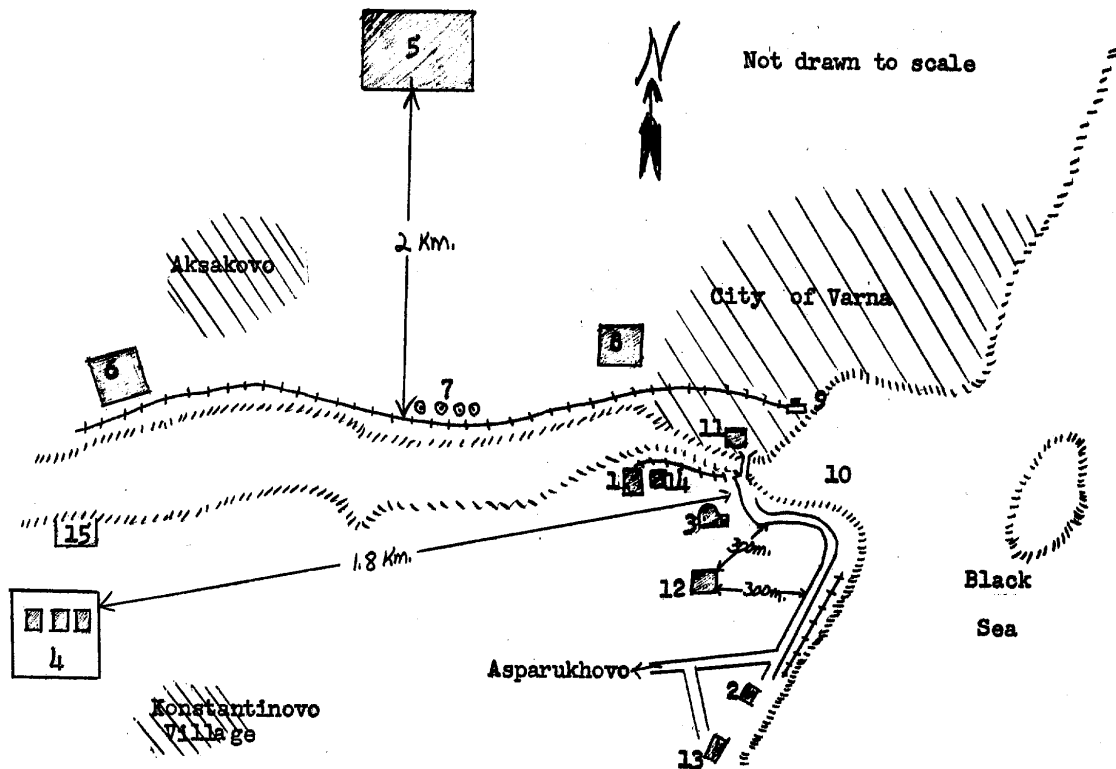
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6. Gebedzhe Glass Factory.
7. Gasoline depot.
8. Khristo Botev Factory.
9. Railroad station.
10. Port.
11. Military technical school (Voenna Tekhnicheskoe Uchilishte).
12. Metal Factory.
13. I May Factory.
14. Vasil Kolarov Factory.
15. Seaplane base.



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